HADHRAT UMAR
RadhiAllaahu-anhu

The divinely commissioned position of Risalaat denotes, inter alia, the faith of human accomplishment and excellence. By virtue of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) declaring Hadhrat Umar (Radhi-Allaahu-anhu) as being deserving of that prominent appointment, when he mentioned:- *"If there be a Nabi after me it should be Umar"*.Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) definitely qualifies to be a colossal giant among mortals.

The life account of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (RA) the first Khaleefa, has been dealt with in another booklet.

Presently the life-story of such a elite personality is being narrated, whose genius and insight is revered by all the nations of the world.

All have honoured him, be they British, Germans, Russians, Turks, and Byzantines.

He belongs to that congregation of people whose immaculate character and foresight are a rarity in this world .Indeed , among those whom the world admire, few are on par. Whatever he stated, he did; and whatever he did, he stated. And his assertions were in harmony with the objectives of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

He did not simply provide comfort verbally; but his heart was sympathetic towards each individual who was distressed and inconvenienced. He was an opponent of trouble-makers and radicals, and he was a companion of those who loved to change for the better.

He was a most dynamic soldier, a genius commander, most courageous and dauntless - but he feared Allaah. He led a very modest life. There was no iota of pride in him.
Large sums of money came to him by which the impoverished and needy were fed.

This is the biography of Umar Farooq (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) who became the Guide of the Muslims after Abu Bakr (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) as well as the successor of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam).

He was such a humble ruler that he discharged his errands himself. He would proceed to the people's dwellings and enquire about their condition.

He was an administrator of that calibre that transformed the entire Arabia into a blossoming garden. He converted the pebbled plains and arid soil into diamond-filled territory, into productive land. A declaration was made throughout the country that whoever cultivated any infertile land, he would be made its proprietor. Canals were dug, and a separate department for irrigation was established. Just ponder! In Egypt alone there were 120 000 labourers who laboured daily on these programmes.

Once canals were dug people commenced cultivating the barren lands.

Courts were constructed in every district. Judges were designated who endeavoured so scrupulously that the flagstaff of Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) justice is implemented to this day.

Courts were constructed, laws for courts were also formulated, e.g. for what duration must the judges work; when the courts should open and close; how should evidence be received; whose evidence should be approved and whose declined.

A most fascinating fact was that if an accused person could not be present in court due to old-age or illness, then the plaintiff had to make transport arrangements for that person to be brought to court.

The court could not summon an ill or old person by force.

The judges were of such status that they functioned with total justice and favoured none.

Whether they were acquaintances or strangers, all were examined equally. They did not plead on behalf of anyone, nor did they release any guilty person due to the compassion or persuasion of another.

In his time, the road to Makkah was arid. Furthermore, there was no arrangements for water.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) built benches, resting-places and fountains. Guest houses for travellers, lodgings and army barracks were constructed.

The splendid city of Basra was developed.

The Tigris river was 10 miles from Basra. A canal was dug from the Tigris to Basra. It was developed into such an enormous city with a population not less than 200 000. Kufa was also built. Houses were built, accommodating 40 000 people.

Separate residential areas were constructed for every family.

Spacious roads, as well as open clean alleys were made. There was a marvellous central Masjid which had wide, open land on all four sides of it. There were guest houses for travellers. The city of Mosul, which has many oil wells today, was beautified.

During the era of Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) the Arabs became prosperous. There were no destitute people. Over Syria, Iraq, Egypt and the Arabian peninsula Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) flag flourished. His rule extended over prominent cities of Persia.
Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) resolved to make every Muslim a soldier. During his era every Muslim represented a portrait of integrity, austerity

and purity.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) always watchfully supervised that there must be no pride among the Muslims and that no inconvenience and difficulties should reach them.

This was the dominant explanation why so many people became Muslims in his time that it was difficult to enumerate them.

Madrasahs for teaching the Qur'aan were opened everywhere. Salaries for teachers were stipulated.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) issued directives that every child be taught reading and writing, as well as horsemanship.

The superior "huffaaz" were nominated to teach the Qur'aan, and guidelines were issued to them that once the student commenced reciting the Qur'aan meticulously and properly he should be posted to another place. In this way Qur'aanic education was started throughout the country. A decree was issued that salaries were stipulated for personal who learnt the Qur'aan. Correct arrangements were made for the Qur'aan not to be recited erroneously. Every teacher who taught the Qur'aan had to be well-versed in Arabic sentence construction and grammar so that he knew which letter had to be recited with zer, zabar or pesh.

Salaries for Mu'azzins and Imaams were provided in every city and town so that the responsibility of leading prayers at their valid times could be their duty.

Accounts of income and expenditure were properly kept. Money coins were instituted, some had Alhamdulillah, others had Muhammadur Rasulullaah or La Ilaaha illalaahu wahdahu imprinted on them.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) belonged to a very noble and high-ranking family. At the eighth lineage his family became one with that of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam).

Until Khlifaat he used to trade. When he became engrossed in the administration of the country, the people persuaded him to take taking a small salary from the public treasury to meet his food and clothing expenses.

For months wheat bread was not baked in Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) home. He wore patched clothes while there was abundance for everyone in the country. He did not aspire that the country should languish in poverty while he lived comfortably.

Hadhrat Umar's (RA) prevailing law was that the country's disabled, old and maimed should all receive an allowance from the treasury, whether they be Muslims, Christians, or people of any other religion.

He would frequently go and give the daily stipulated allowances of his people himself. He worked for the people of his vicinity and his neighbours. He brought people's commodities from the bazaar. He did not boast about being the leader of the Muslims.

He delivered letters of soldiers to their homes personally and would express: *"Keep your reply ready ! When the messenger goes your letter will also be given to him".*

If there was no ink or ink-pot at anyone's home, he brought it. If there was no one to write at any home he sat at the door and wrote whatever the family people dictated. He would then read the letter back to them.
He gave these letters personally to the messenger.

He ate simple food, wore plain clothes and did not have lavish dishes.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was an authority on genealogy family ties. In his youth he did athletic exercises, wrestled and arranged wrestling bouts. He would sit so rigidly on a horse as if he was fused to it.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) attained distinction in oratory and poetry. When he became a Muslim he discarded these. During the period under discussion very few Arabs could read and write.

During the time of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) there were only 17 persons among the Quraish tribe who could read and write and among them was Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).

Because of his business ventures he travelled to Iraq and Syria, and frequently had the opportunity of meeting very affluent people.

He was seasoned in travelling and he understood business transactions so well that he had a full mastery of its basis.

Initially, he was a great enemy of Islaam. If any weak Muslim ever came under his control he would beat him or her very viciously.

There was a maid-servant named Sabeena who became a Muslim. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) had supervision over her. He clobbed the poor servant very cruelly and when he became exhausted, he said: *"I am just retrieving my breath before commencing to beat you again".*

But he became a Muslim he proved to be such a Muslim that narrations about him will remain till Qiyaamat.

Many books already mention his fortitude, his declaring of the truth, his sacrifices and services for Islaam and many more books will be written in the future in memory of Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).

HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU) WAS NOT PERTURBED ABOUT ANYONE

In his affiliation to Islaam Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) did not consider his love or friendship for anyone; to this degree that when Allaah's Command came stating: *"Divorce those wives of yours who are not Muslims as yet. "* Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu),without reluctance divorced two of those wives who had not accepted Islaam.

HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIAllAAHU-ANHU) WAS A PROMINENT COMMANDER

Even at the present moment whilst you read this booklet high ranking generals and commanders have congregated at some place, with a map of the war zone on a massive table, and mark out specific areas where their battalions are prepared to engage in battle. Similarly, they maintain maps displaying the enemy armies whereabouts also. Then they study the maps and transmit orders. To-day we have telephones and numerous types of transmitters whereby the commander issues an order at one place and the army hears it at another place. But the time during which this event occurred the armies were fighting many hundreds of miles away from Madinah. There were neither telephones nor electricity. If any person was sent on camel-back the news reached after many weeks; but just observe that Umar RadhiAllaahu-anhu sat in Madinah and issued the instructions from there!

This occasion is so astonishing that whoever listens to it is left in bewilderment.

There was an army commander in Nahaawand, named Saariya. When the enemy's army exerted great pressure he became scared.

Nahaawand was many miles away from Madinah. There was neither telephone, nor electricity in Madinah.

While Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was delivering a Khutba he exclaimed, *" O, Saariya! Get to the back of the mountain and fight the enemies firmly so that there remains no fear of them attacking from the rear. Do not flee!"* Saariya heard the voice in Iraq and saw Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) standing and exclaiming.

The people of Madinah who were listening to the khutba became amazed that he spoke about Saariya going to the back of the mountain.

Once the Salaat terminated the people enquired: *"Sir, what mention was that about Saariya?"* Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: *Saariya was apprehensive of the pressure by the enemies. I conversed with him concerning that."* After a long time when the messenger from Iraq arrived he stated the time and day when they had heard Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) voice, and that Saariya had actually seen Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) exclaiming.

From this we can judge what an illustrious saint Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was, and the level of his spiritual status.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) issued guidelines to the commanders concerning troop manoeuvres, their organisation and dissemination, All these matters were mandated by means of writing letters to the people concerned. He provided counsel about these proceedings so explicitly as if the battle-field lay before his eyes. He was constantly perturbed whenever a battle was in progress : ***"I do not know whether the Muslims have obtained victory in the battle or have endured defeat."***

Once a battle was fought against the Iranians (Persians). Today there are Muslims in Iran, but in those days they were not Muslims. They continued being derogatory to the Arabs, especially to Rasulullaah (Sallahu Alahi Wasalaam).

Iran had one very courageous leader named Rustam. He was so powerful that he is still remembered today, and about a powerful person we say that he is as strong as Rustam. A battle was waged in an Iranian city called Qudisiya. Rustam was also fighting in this battle.

Rustam's army retreated before the Arab army approached and did not hold ground in the battle-field. So Rustam also dashed for his life and jumped into a stream. He swam briskly, rotating his arms and feet. An Arab soldier, named Bilaal, grabbed Rustam's leg, jerked it and cut it off.

During this ferocious battle Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) rose at dawn everyday and went outside Madinah in order to obtain news of the battle from the messengers before anyone else. His concern for the Muslims was so great.

One day he was standing in anticipation when he saw a rider approaching on a camel. What did this naive fellow know that this person clad in simple and patched clothes is that very same Khaleefa of the Muslims whose armies had overthrown the Throne of Iran!

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inquired from the messenger: ***"Where are you coming from? "*****When he replied:** ***"From Qudisiya."*** **Hadhrat Umar (RA) asked for more news about the battle. The camel proceeded whilst the messenger was mounted on it. The Khalifa of Allaah's Rasul ran alongside. When they reached the city and the people exclaimed:** ***"O Commander of the Believers! O Commander of the Believers!",*** **this simple fellow became flabbergasted. He said:** ***"Sir, Why did you not inform me that you are the Commander of the believers? I have displayed great disrespect to you."*** **Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said:** ***"Don't worry, and continue narrating the progression of the battle events ."*** **As long as he had not reached his home he kept trodding alongside the camel. Thereafter, he conveyed the good news to the people of Madinah.**

On this occasion Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) rendered a speech. Its last few sentences run as follows:

"O Muslims! I am not a monarch that I may enslave you. I myself am a slave of Allaah. Unquestionably governing you lies on my shoulders. If I can execute your work in such a method that you sleep and live in tranquillity then that is my delight. And if anyone aspires to make his appearance at my door to complain about my inefficiency then that is my ill-fortune."

"I wish to tutor you, not verbally with my orations but with my practical actions".

HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU)
DID NOT LOVE BLOODBATHS

All the battles which resulted during the era of the successors of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) were engaged to protect the Muslims and were for defence. The intention of the Muslims was never to kill, maim of to cause disruption and distress.

Once, in the midst of battle, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Baitul Muqaddas were constrained to make peace. They stipulated a condition that the Commander of the Believers must come personally and issue a peace pact written by his own hands.

Hadhrat Abu Ubaidah (RadhiAllaahu-anhu), a renowned Companion, was the commander-in-chief of the army. He, too, yearned to have peace without fighting and bloodshed.

There were few among the Muslims who said: *"Of what significance are these impoverished people! We have triumphed over the entire Syria. We have implanted our flagstaff on enormous forts. If we make this pact, it will mean that we have made it under pressure."* It was resolved that the sentiments of the inhabitants of Jerusalem be communicated in writing to the Commander of the Believers. His verdict would be conclusive.

When this news reached Madinah, Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) conferred with the Sahaaba. Some were of the opinion that this request should not be approved and the city should be seized by force. Others emphasised that if by Hadhrat Umar's (RA) going to Jerusalem thousands of people's lives would be salvaged and the work accomplished without bloodshed, he should definitely go.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: *"My opinion is to go Jerusalem".* He departed from Madinah. When he left for his journey there were no troops accompanying him nor was there any band playing music; no flags, and no bodyguards walked ahead of or behind.

He wore simple clothes and rode a horse.

He gave instructions to the commanders to proceed to Jaabiya. When the commanders came they adorned very decorative, long gowns. On seeing this Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) began to throw pebbles at them and said: *"Have you abandoned the simplicity of the Arabs and become non-Arabs (Persians)?"* When the commanders removed their cloaks revealing that they were all armed with weapons, Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) felt content.

The commanders said : *"O Commander of the Believers! We are only adorning splendid clothes on account of the enemies, lest they classify us for some destitute, desolate people. Otherwise we are Muslims, and one does not become a Muslim by wearing fine clothes".*

Consequently the peace pact of Jerusalem was signed, and thousands of people's lives were safeguarded.
After the treaty was signed Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu)proceeded walking about the city, dressed in those same simple, patched clothes.

The army commanders said: ***"You are the guide of the Muslims. Walk about after you have adorned new and magnificent clothes".***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said:***"Allaah has blessed us with the honour of Islaam. This honour is much more precious in price than priceless clothes".***

On this occasion the directive was issued that food provisions be given to the soldiers by the government.

When the time for Salaat approached he notified Hadhrat Bilaal (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) who gave adhaan in the blessed times of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) and was presently engrossed in battle by saying: ***"You call out adhaan on this occasion".***

Hadhrat Bilaal (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: ***"O Commander of the Believers!. I have resolved not to give adhaan after Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam), but I will execute your instructions today only".*** **When he gave the adhaan famous commanders became unsettled by weeping, and Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) condition was such that he sobbed. They all remembered the time of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam)-the time when Hadhrat Bilaal (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) used to say "I testify that Muhammad (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) is Allaah's Rasul", that beloved man of Allaah, i.e. Rasulullaah, was before their eyes concerning whose Risalaat testimony was being rendered.**

HONOUR FOR RELIGIONS IDEALS OF THE SUBJECTS

When the peace pact was signed Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inspected Jerusalem with the Christian leaders. These Christian leaders showed him a Church when the time of Salaat approached. The Christian leaders requested : ***"Perform your Salaat here".***

The Commander of the Believers, Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: ***"If I perform Salaat here today the Muslims will express tomorrow that our Khaaleefa performed Salaat here. This place is yours. Your Church will become a matter of controversy".***

By bearing these subjects in mind Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) did not perform Salaat in the Church.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR SLAVES

When the peace pact was to be signed in Jaabiya, Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) departed for Jerusalem. He had a slave with him.

The slave insisted that Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) should ride the camel and he should hold the reins and walk, as all slaves do. But Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) did not approve of this suggestion; instead he ruled that they take turns in riding the camel. Then by unique coincidence, it so happened that it was the slaves turn to ride when they approached the final stage of the journey.

The slave implored that he must not be concerned about whose turn it was at stage and he said: *"I will cede my turn to you".* But Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was not pleased with that either; and when they approached the city, where a massive crowd awaited them, the slave was riding and Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was holding the reins.
When the Christian priests witnessed this sight they exclaimed that surely such a humble person would certainly become the "Conqueror of Jerusalem". Thereafter they cheerfully handed over the keys of Jerusalem to him.

PEACE PACT CONDITIONS

The text of the peace pact, which has already been mentioned was as follows:

The servant of Allaah and Commander of the Believers, Umar makes the following pact with the inhabitants of Jerusalem by the Munificence and Grace of Allaah:

1. **The lives of everyone, their belongings, places of worship, Churches and crosses - which they revere - shall be protected in every manner. It will be the responsibility of the government to safeguard them.**
2. **They shall have the privilege to pray either inside or outside the Churches, according to their religious belief.**
3. **Their possessions and properties shall not be confiscated under any circumstances.**
4. **Their Churches shall remain as they are. No Masjid or any other building shall be built in its place. Their crosses shall not be impounded.**
5. **No `jizya'-land tax will be received from them until the next harvest would be available".**

Hadhrat Khalid bin Waleed (RadhiAllaahu-anhu), Amr bin al Aas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu), Mu'aawiya bin Abi Sufyaan (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) and 'Abdur Rahmaan bin al - Auf (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) signed this pact as witnesses.

LEISURE OR LABOUR

If I will sleep who will care for the responsibility of governing ?

The deeds of Muslims, their exertions, their sacrifices in the way of Allaah, their integrity and fortitude. All provide us with lessons. If we study these lessons and forget then what deficiency is it of the lesson? It is our shortcoming that we do not remember the lessons we read. Narrated below is the anecdote of the victory of Alexander.

Hadhrat Amr bin al -'Aas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu), who was very brilliant and courageous, was in command of the army at Alexandria. He reported on each matter to the Khaleefa. It took rather long in conquering Alexandria so Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) wrote him a letter stating: ***"Perchance you have become fond of extravagance. On receiving my letter you must instantly command the army to attack and let that person be in the forefront whom I have appointed as commander. The army must attack the enemy similutaneously".***

When Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) letter reached Hadhrat Amr (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) he commanded a ferocious attack. By the Will of Allaah, Alexandria was conquered. Amr bin al Aas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) noted this good news, summoned a messenger and instructed him to stop at every two and three `manzils' and communicate the glad tidings to the Commander of the Believers. The Messengers name was Mu'aawiya.

This is not that Mu'aawiya who was Abu Sufyaan's son, and who had a son named Yazid. This was Mu'aawiya, son of Khadeej.

When Mu'aawiya reached Madinah it was already early afternoon. He thought it best to rest and not to go to the Khaleefa straight away. After resolving thus he proceeded in the direction of Masjid-e-Nabawi.

By coincidence, Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) maid-servant saw Mu'aawiya, who was riding on a camel and enveloped in dust. She inquired :***"Where are you coming from?"***

Mu'aaywiya replied: ***"From Alexandria".*** **The maid-servant ran and told Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) that the messenger from Alexandria had arrived. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) replied:*****"Bring him here instantly".***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was setting his sheet which he wore before emerging when Mu'aawiya approached him and conveyed the good news of the victory to him. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) fell down in sajda forthwith; he then proclaimed that the people should come to the Masjid.

When the inhabitants of Madinah learnt that the messenger from Alexandria had arrived the Masjid was overflowing. Mu'aawiya (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) narrated all the events of the victory. Subsequently, Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) took him to his house.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inquired: ***"Why did you not come to me instantly on reaching Madinah?"***

Mu'aawiya replied: ***"I did not come pondering that as it was already early afternoon You would have been in relaxation".***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) retorted : *"Mu'aawiya! If I relax who will undertake the responsibility of governing."*

AN OATH WAS PLEDGED FROM ALL ADMINISTRATORS

From those who were appointed administrators of districts and towns, and under-took the responsibility of collecting taxes, an oath was taken:

They would not wear splendid clothes;
They would not eat refined flour;
They would not ride Turkish horses;
They would not keep butlers or door-keepers;
Their doors would constantly be open to the destitute.

Occasionally, these conditions were also written in their documents of appointment and read aloud in public congregation so that the people were aware of the administrators constraints.

If any account was received stating that an administrator's expenditure was more than his income, the issue was investigated. And if the expenditure was definetly more than the income, an explanation was demanded. Enormous amounts were deposited in the Baitul Maal, The National Public Treasury.

AFTER COUNCELLING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

When it was decided to nominate an administrator for a place a decree reached the inhabitants and the general populace of that city requesting them to forward the name of a trustworthy and scrupulous person.

Once, it was decided to appoint governors for Basra, Kufa and Syria; so decrees were dispatched to those places. Names were nominated by the inhabitants of each place and forwarded to the Khaleefa. Only then were appointments made. One notable advantage of this process was that it did not generate any nervousness among the populace and no apprehensions could be raised concerning the intentions of the government. Nor could any person assert that the government was practising nepotism.

Sa'd bin Abi Wqqaas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was one of the prominent personal. He was a Companion of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam). He was among the first fortunate ones to accept Islaam. He was the conqueror of Iran. Among all the followers of the Blessed Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) there are only ten people to whom Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) gave the good tidings of Jannat whilst they were living in this world. They are called 'Ashara-e-Mubasharah.' Hadhrat Sa'ad (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was one among those ten. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) nominated him the governor of Kufa but when inhabitants complained about him he was removed.

HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU)

ONCE SAID :

I only have that measure of right over the Baitul Maal which the guardian has over the wealth of the orphan. If I had wealth I will not take anything from the Baitul Maal. If necessity demands I will only take that much of money which an ordinary man uses to meet his basic expenses.

But, O Muslims! What rights do you have over me?

If you require you may call me to clarify the following:

1. **That the national public treasury must not be hoarded with the money collected from land-tax and booty;**
2. **If wealth comes it must not be spent in unworthy places, i.e.-wrongfully ;**
3. **That the frontiers be kept zealously protected;**
4. **That stipends must be increased; and**
5. **That you must not be jeopardised by perils.**

DURING HAJJ

A decree was also issued to all administrators of districts and towns to congregate annually at the time of Hajj.

A declaration was made during Hajj that anyone having grievances against any administrator must express it. This programme was then put into motion. All just complaints were addressed.

DO NOT HUMILIATE ANYONE

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) once said in a public assembly: ***"People! Governors are not dispatched to you to thrash you and snatch your goods. If anyone acts contrary to what I have instructed then notify me".***

The governor of Egypt, Hadhrat 'Amr bin al - 'As (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: ***"If someone beats another to teach him excellent manners then too will you discipline him?"***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) replied:***"Most definitely, since I have personally seen Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) doing that."***

"Be careful! Do not persist in beating Muslims; otherwise they will be humiliated. Treat them properly and do not abolish their permissible rights."

CHASTISEMENT FOR A GOVERNOR

At the time of Hajj, when all the governors were present, one person lodged a complaint, saying: ***"O Khaleefa of the Muslims! One of your governors has whipped me 100 lashes without any error of mine."***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said:***"Well! Then you also whip him 100 lashes in this congregation".***

Hadhrat 'Amr bi al - 'As Sayyidina Ali (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: ***"This is a very stern law. If a government official receives 100 lashes before a crowd what integrity of his will remain?"***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said: ***"How can it happen that no retribution is obtained from the guilty person ? The scales of justice weigh each person impartially".***

After major negogations Hadhrat 'Amr bin al - 'As (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) made the accused pay the plaintiff 200 "ashrafia"; and by so doing he was acquitted from the lashes.

If a governor could not be reached by the destitute or even if he was not enquiring about the health of ailing people, he was dismissed.

WILL YOU BE LIBERATED FROM PUNISMENT?

Even more noteworthy event is the one where Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was once walking in the bazaar, when someone yelled : ***"O Umar! Just by devising rules for governors, will you be free from Allaah's inquest and punishment ?Do you know how the governor of Egypt, Ayaadh bin Ghanam, is behaving? He adorns splendid clothes and has a butler, so that the destitute may have no assess to him ."***

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) instantly commanded Muhammed bin Muslim to proceed to Egypt and bring forth Ayaadh in the state he discovered him. Muhammed bin Muslim made inquiries and found that the grievances were valid. He did not have a butler and adorned exquisite clothes and Muhammed bin Muslim returned with him in that state.

When he appeared in front of Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) he ordered him to remove the exquisite clothes and wear a hairy Kurta. He ordered that a flock of goats be handed over to him which he must graze.

Ayaadh (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) always used to say: ***"It is preferable to die."***

When he sincerely repented, his mistake was pardoned. Subsequently, Ayaadh (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) resumed his duty submissively and mannerly for the rest of his life.

ALL ARE EQUITABLE IN COURT

Once there was a confrontation between Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) and Ubai bin Kaab (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).

This case was brought before the judge, who was Zaid bin Thaabit (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) who was also a companion. When Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) approached him, he honoured Umar and vacated the seat.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) stated : *"This is your first inequality."* After proclaiming thus he proceeded to sit alongside his disputant.

A STRANGER COULD NOT IDENTIFY HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU)

Nobody could distinguish Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) in the home or outside in the bazaar and in the street as the guide and Khaleefa of the Muslims.

Delegates of governments would arrive to present their request before him but, until some one indicated who was the Khaleefa of the Muslims, the hapless fellows would keep moving around looking for him.

How could he perceive that the man in patched clothes sitting in one corner was Umar bin al Khattaab (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) on account of whom the governments of Syria and Persia were vibrating ?

HE DID NOT USE HONEY WITHOUT CONSENT

He once fell ill. Honey was recommended as a remedy. There was no honey in the house. There was honey in the Baitul Maal, but then how could he use it without the permission of the Muslims. He proceeded to the Musjide-Nabawi and informed the people; *"If you allow me I will use the honey."* The people happily granted consent. He then used the honey.

HANDLING OF A BEGGAR

Once a beggar approached him and pleaded for something. He had a basket on his shoulder filled with flour. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu)

snatched the basket and threw the flour down. Then he asked: ***"Now tell me what you require? "*** **He said that even in the most disreputable occupation is not as humiliating as begging.**

AN EVENT DURING THE JOURNEY TO SYRIA

Once he was returning from Syria to Madinah. He observed a tent on the road wherein an old lady was sitting.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inquired: ***"Dear old lady, do you know anything about Umar's state?"***

The old lady responded : ***"Yes, he has departed from Syria, May Allaah ruin him! He has not forwarded me anything till today".***
Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inquired:***"How can Umar know about the condition of a person so far away?"***

The old lady retorted:"***If Umar does not know the condition of his subjects then why does he rule ? ".***

On hearing this answer Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) wept uncontrollably.

ON LISTENING TO A BABY CRYING

Once a caravan arrived in Madinah and camped outside the city. When Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) approached to check and inquire about the condition of the caravan's occupants, he heard the crying of a baby from inside. He approached to see a baby crying on its mother's lap.

He implored the mother to cheer up the baby. When he passed there for a second time the baby was still crying and in a pitiful state. He scolded the mother angrily: ***"What kind of a mother are you who causes the baby to cry?"***

The mother replied : ***"Do you know why the baby is crying? In truth the Khalifa has decreed that a baby will not receive any allowance from the Baitul Maal so long as it does not leave drinking milk. I am trying to make him leave milk but he does not want to, so what else can he do but cry?"***

On hearing this Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) exclaimed:***"O Umar! I don't know how many babies will have died as a result of this decree ." On that same day a law was made that a child would be given an allowance from birth from the Baitul Maal.***

HADHRAT UMAR'S (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU) PATROLLING

Once Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) went out patrolling. When he went outside Madinah he observed a woman cooking while the children were crying. When he approached closer and inquired about their state it was learnt that the children had not consumed food for some time. In order to cheer them the women had filled an empty pot with water and was boiling it.

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) instantly ran to the Baitul Maal, took flour, meat and oil and dates and loaded them on his back. The slave even implored: ***"Permit me to carry it ".***

He retorted: ***"You will not carry my burden on the day of Judgement ."*** **He placed all these things before the woman.**

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) fanned the flames of the fire himself and prepared the food. When the food was ready the children ate and became delighted.
The woman said: ***"You are deserving of being the Commander of the Believers - not Umar".***

ARE YOU NOT COMING FOR JUMU'AH ?

Sa'eed bin Yarboo was a Companion whose eye-sight was dwindling. When Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) inquired from him as to why he was not coming for Jumu'ah he answered: ***"I do not have someone who can show me the road. Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) appointed a person who would stay with him at all times."***

IF I SUCCUMB TO THE WORLD

Once Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) ascended the pulpit and remarked: ***"O Muslims! If I succumb to the world what will you do?"***

One person unsheathed a sword and declared: ***"We shall behead you."*** **Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) said enthralled:** ***"I am grateful to Allaah that there are persons present who will straighten me if I tread a crocked path ."***

WHO IS A GREATER SLAVE THAN ME?

One day some affluent men from among the Arabs came to meet him. At that time Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was dashing around holding up his garment. He called a person named Ahnaf. ***"Ahnaf! come and aid me. One camel of the Baitul Maal has escaped and you know how many poor people have rights over one camel ."***

One of the wealthy ones said: ***"O Commander of the Believers! Instruct one of the slaves ! He will trace it. Why are you perplexed ?.*** **Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) commented :** ***"Who is a greater slave than me?"***

REMEDY FOR PRIDE

Once whilst delivering a khutba he stated :

> ***"People I once lived in such times that I would fill water for the people who gave me date which I ate."***

After saying this he descended the pulpit.

The people inquired:*"Sir, what was the necessity to narrate this in your khutba?"*

He responded:*"Pride had entered into me that I am a guide of the Muslims; that is why I admonished my heart : `What are you? What are you proud about?'"*

IS WEALTH A WICKED THING?

After Iran was conquered and the treasures of Byzantium were heaped before Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) he prayed : *"O Allaah, we are not beseeching You that we should not be granted love for wealth at all, nor are we expressing that its coming should give us any ecstasy; we entreat You to make wealth and commodities the means towards earning Your Pleasure ."*

SUMMARY

Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was twelve to thirteen years younger than our Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam). His and Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) families became one at the eighth ancestry.

He accepted Islaam at the age of twenty seven. He became the Khaleefa of the Muslims after Hadhrat Abu Bakr (RadhiAllaahu-anhu). He governed for ten years, six months and four days, from 13 A.H. to 23 A.H.

**HADHRAT UMAR'S (RADHIALLAAHU-ANHU)
EXCEPTIONAL ACTIONS**

1. **He had a national public treasure established and started the maintenance of orderly accounts.**
2. **Courts were erected and judges appointed.**
3. **The calculation of dates began using the Hijrat as basis.**

4. An army registry or department was established.
5. Weights and measurements were introduced.
6. Cities were inhabited.
7. Canals were dug and irrigation commenced.
8. A population census was undertaken.
9. The country was divided into provinces.
10. He fixed the system of night patrols to check on the subjects.
11. Army barracks were established.
12. Rest-houses for travellers were erected at intervals along the road from Makkah to Madinah. Guest-houses were constructed in numerous cities.
13. Madrrassahs were established. The teacher's salaries were stipulated so that education could spread. The system of lectures in Masjids was arranged.
14. Salaries for Imaams and Mu'azzins were stipulated.
15. Arrangements were made for lighting up the Masjids.

Many more good projects were undertaken which are mentioned in books in greater detail.

BASIC FACTS

Hadhrat Umar Farooq (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) established his rule on the basis of following Rasulullaah's (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) footprints on every issue. If any issue arose whose parallel Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) had not observed in the life of Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) then he postponed the judgement until a high ranked companion's testimony was rendered. He desired that every person obtain valid and impartial justice.

It is worth repeating the event where the judge gave him preferential treatment in his dispute with Hadhrat Ubay Bin Ka'ab (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) and Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) stated that this was the first inequality.

Islaam taught absolute equality before Allaah. Salaat was obligatory on rich and poor alike. Fasting was made obligatory on male, female, rich and poor equally.

In reality it was worthy of compliment from the poor and deserving of endorsement from the wealthy. Fearing Allaah was given its importance by rich and poor alike. Justice and punishment was equal for all.

During the times of drought, or "Amur Rimaad", he abdonded eating good food or eating to his stomach's fill. When people did not get oil he also stopped eating it. When wheat flour was not available for the public Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) also did not prefer it for himself. He ate oil and passed his days. His health deteriorated. His physical and facial beauty vanished but he did not eat wheat flour. He regarded the public's adversities as his own. The

hunger and thirst of the public became his. Paying lip-service costs nothing but to emerge successfully from a practical examination is difficult.

Inspite of ruling such a massive area he constantly reminded himself, ***"You are that very same person who used to fill water for people; and when you received dates you would eat them and be happy ."*** **Someone told Siddiq Akbar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) at the time of his death when he appointed Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) as his successor:*****"You are appointing Umar as Khaleefa but if Allaah has to ask you, `Whom have you made Khaleefa? What will you reply?"*** **Hadhrat Abu Bakr (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) responded :** ***"I will answer Allaah by replying: `O My Rabb, I have appointed such a person who is best among the people ."***

Was this not true ? Can any lover of justice have any reservations concerning this ? Do you remember what a stern check was kept on a person appointed governor and handed over to the public ? He had no will to be unjust to the subjects ; to refuse to or listen to their complaints; or meet them; or to go to their funerals or to enquire about the health of the ailing people.

An audit was made of all the governors belongings, including their wealth, to determine how long he was he employed. When he retired investigations were made as to how much capital he possessed; how many homes he had constructed; how many gardens he owned and how much money he had deposited.

If there was any misappropriation discovered between the amount that came in and the amount spent, the greater portion of the remaining was taken, as by right of the government.
There was no stealing and negligence. Every person's life and dignity was like his own.

He would weep whenever there was a slightest shortcoming and he would make rectifications of it. There was no `cover up' or `white washing'. Truth was truth and falsehood, falsehood. The name of oppression was injustice. Evil was not called good. This was the rule of Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).

AN ENGROSSING STORY

The following illustrates the miracle of Hadhrat Umar's (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) spiritual power. There was one peculiar ritual in Egypt. The Egyptians used to celebrate one festival every year in which a maiden was dressed as a bride. They put for her a crown and jewellery made of flowers. The beautified her and put her in a boat and drowned her in the middle of the river Nile. The Egyptians used to say : ***"If we will not offer this sacrifice the river will not provide us with water and our crops will be devastated".***

When the Muslims captured Egypt they prevented this custom saying: ***"Anything in Allaah's creation cannot be killed without justification."*** **By Allaah's will the river became dry and the crops began dying as a result of no water coming into the fields.**

The Commander of the Muslims, Amr Bin Al Aas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) sent a description of the entire episode to Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).

On receiving the report Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) wrote a letter to the river Nile and sent it to Amr Bin Al Aas (RadhiAllaahu-anhu). He instructed that the letter must be dropped into the river.

In the letter he wrote as follows:
"O river Nile! If you are flowing on your own accord then stop flowing! But if your flow is by the command of Allaah, the Almighty then we pray to Allaah you flow".

After this letter was dropped in the river Nile more water than ever before reached the banks.

PERIOD OF RULE: **10 years 6 months and 4 days**
AGE: **63 years**

MAY ALLAAH BE PLEASED WITH HIM

Ibn Mas'ud (RA) said that Hadhrat Umar's (RA) acceptance of Islaam was a great victory for Islaam, his emigration its success and his Khalifaat was a boon. In the eleven years of his rule Islaam made the greatest strides and the Muslims accomplished their greatest triumphs for the cause of truth, yet Hadhrat Umar remained the humblest and simplest amongst the Muslims. Truly the most deserving of following in Rasulullaah (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) footsteps.

From: Imam Suyuti: Tarikhul Khulafa pg 121.

WHO WAS HADHRAT UMAR (RADHIALLAHU-ANHU)?

by Allama Doust Muhammad Qurashi (RA)

1. **He for whom the Beloved Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) of Allaah prayed for to fortify Islaam.**
2. **Whom Allaah Ta'aala selected and deputed to elevate Islaam.**
3. **Before he accepted Islaam, Hadhrat Jibreel(AS) brought the good news to Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) to welcome him.**
4. **Upon arrival Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) welcomed him warm-heartily.**
5. **He whose Imaan strengthened all the Sahaabahs Imaan.**
6. **By his help the Muslims were able to pray to Allaah in the Haram Shareef.**
7. **Even the earth expressed its happiness when he accepted Islaam.**
8. **The river Nile flowed strongly celebrating the happiness of his accepting Islaam.**
9. **He was fortunate to enter the Ka'bah before all the other Sahaabahs.**
10. **Due to his entering the Ka'bah, the walls boasted with pride to the throne of Allaah Ta'aala.**
11. **Whose advantageous arrival in Islaam caused the well of Zam Zam to flow its sweetness to the river of Salsabeel in Jannat.**
12. **After he entered the Ka'bah, Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) proclaimed "Allaahu Akbar " the idol fell on its face.**

13. **He received the title of "Farooq-e-A'zam"from Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam).**
14. **Referring to the ayat, "We have created you from sand ." The sand from which he was created was that of well fermented garden sand.**
15. **He challenged the kufaar and performed Salaat in front of them in the Haram.**
16. **His decision concerning the prisoners from the Battle of Badr was to execute them.**
17. **For the Battle of Tabook he gave half his wealth and was warmly welcomed by Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam).**
18. **Nabi's (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) opinion regarding Hadhrat Umar (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) was that, "If there was a Nabi after me it would have being be Umar."**
19. **When there was a conflict between the Ansaar and Mahaajireen, he settled it with an eloquent speech in the hall of Saqifah Bani Sa'eedah.**
20. **Looking at his just political rules, Hadhrat Ali (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) regarded him as the sanctuary for the Muslims.**
21. **Hadhrat Ali (RadhiAllaahu-anhu)regarded him as a very delightful person, firm on command.**
22. **When looking at Hadhrat Umar's(RA) army, Hadhrat Haidar Karaar (Ali) titled it "Jundullaah" (The army of Allaah).**
23. **After seeing his (umar's) Deen Sher Jalee-(Ali) understood it only as the Deen of Allaah.**
24. **When he called out "Ya Saariya-tul Jabaal " in Madinah, the voice was heard in Nahawand which alerted the Muslim army against the kuffar attack.**
25. **Through the blessing of his letter the river Nile started flowing and the eastern tradition was destroyed.**
26. **The Qur'aanic ayat which was revealed in accordance to his suggestion as what to do with the Maqame Ibrahim.**
27. **Due to his protection of modesty women were ordered to start wearing veils to cover their faces.**
28. **Because he called Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) Moula (guardian) Allaah Ta'aala revealed an ayat "That Allaah alone is his Moula".**
29. **Through his dua Allaah Ta'aala revealed the clear prohibition of wine.**
30. **His suggestion to perform Janaazah Salaat on a hypocrite was assisted by the revelation of an ayat.**
31. **When asked by Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) regarding the story of Hadhrat Ayesha (RA) he replied that it was a false accusation, thereafter an ayat was revealed which absolves her.**
32. **The conquered areas of land under his control reached 255 105 square miles.**
33. **When he said that the Qur'aan was enough for salvation he just proved the purpose of prophethood i.e. to convey the message of the Quraan.**
34. **In other words , it meant that whosoever has been guided by Allaah then nobody can distract him from that path.**
35. **To which his close associates and Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) kept quiet but the family of Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) proved him correct practically.**
36. **Whose shame and modesty reached the 4 corners of the world.**
37. **After the demise of Hadhrat Abu-Bakr (RadhiAllaahu-anhu), without any objection, he was selected as the next Khalif; even before this he was already selected by the best of creation after the Ambiyaa-prophets -i.e. Hadhrat Abu-Bakr RadhiAllaahu-anhu.**
38. **During his Khilafat on one side he was engaged in dispatching an army to Iran whilst on the other side he was discussing issues with the messenger of Qaysan and Kisra. While preparing the victorious army of Iran and Egypt, he was engrossed in deliberating with Hadhrat Khalid and Hadhrat Muawiyah regarding war tactics. All this whilst he himself, had on patched clothes and wore an old turban and on his feet were old sandals.**

39. **Sometimes he would be on the mimbar explaining the orders of Allaah and sometimes he would be carrying buckets of water on his shoulders**

feeding the poor, the destitute and the widows.

40. **During the day he would be fulfilling the duties of his Khilafat and during the night he would patrol the alleys and streets of Madinah, assisting the needy.**
41. **He was so rich that the kingdoms were spread at his feet but he opted for such simplicity that king's messengers could not even identify him.**
42. **His inner authority was so strong that his outer dignity seemed insignificant.**
43. **Although he was very particular in his religions affairs, he was just so soft in his personal affairs.**
44. **He established a 'Baitul Maal' for the safe-keeping of the state's wealth.**
45. **Through the blessing of his intelligence, courts were built and judges were appointed.**
46. **Because of his lofty political insight, offices for the armies were built and salaries fixed for the soldiers and volunteers.**
47. **He also suggested that a measuring department be set up so that proper measurements were carried out.**
48. **With the blessing of his experiences, he had full control over the population register.**
49. **He also appointed daily provisions for the poor Christians and Jews.**
50. **For the comfort of travellers he erected wooden seats and resting places between Makkah and Madinah.**
51. **To maintain the power of Islaam and to establish the awe of his Khilafaat he erected army camps all around.**
52. **For the safekeeping of the Qur'aan he established the Taraweeh Salaah to be read with Jamaat with the consent of all the Sahaabah; up to the day of Qiyamat this will remain a blessing.**
53. **By continuing the Taraweeh he gave the opportunity for the protection of the Quraan.**
54. **Through the blessing of his blessed shawl a house was saved from being burnt out.**
55. **With the stamping of his feet Madinah has been and shall be saved till Qiyamat from any form of earthquake.**
56. **Because of his fear of Allaah he used to carry the daily provisions of the poor on his own shoulders.**
57. **To save his employees from bribery he used to pay them very high salaries.**
58. **Although being the Khalif of his time he stood in the Court of Law as a defendant against Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit (RA).**
59. **He introduced the system of Qudaat so that guilty travellers could be sentenced in their own countries.**
60. **By laying stress on tajweed he ensured that the Arabs were able to read properly.**
61. **With the intention of spreading the Qur'aan, besides Syria, Hims and Palestine, Madrasas were established at other areas.**
62. **In order for the people to know the Laws of Allaah he made it compulsory for them to learn Surah's Baqarah, Nisa, Ma'idah, Haj and Noor.**
63. **For a town or city to run smoothly he appointed an administrative committee which consisted of staff, an accountant, translator, doctor and surgeon.**
64. **With the blessing of his good fortune, a leader with his army of several hundreds all became Muslims.**
65. **His Islaamic forces conquered many places i.e. Qaadiziyyah, Jaloolah, Hahvan, Takriytyat, Khozistan, Iran, Isfahaan, Tabristan, Azir Baaijan and others.**
66. **Through whom Hadhrat Hassan (RA) married Hadhrat Shahu Banu and became related.**
67. **At his doorstep Hadhrat Ali (RA) brought Hadhrat Hussain(RA) to get him married.**
68. **He who considered the family of Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) for the marriage of Hadhrat Shahr Banu and broke the interest of his own son for this girl.**
69. **He gave preference to the son of Hadhrat Ali (RadhiAllaahu-anhu) over his own son and practised the rights of brotherhood to its maximum.**

70. His success and achievements from birth were the cause of his Khilafaat.
71. Hadhrat Ali (RA) and Hadhrat Hussain (RA) up-held their allegiance to him.
72. All his close friends witnessed the marriage of Hadhrat Hussain (RA).
73. During his Khilafaat, Fiqh was elevated to its maximum.
74. The outcome of his justice reached every corner of the world.
75. The members of his 'mashwarah' committee were the prominent and renown Sahaabahs.
76. Due to his praiseworthy efforts during his Khilaafat 4000 Masjids were built.
77. Because of his simplicity he was not afraid to sleep under a tree.
78. He who changed the cloth of the Ka'bah for a cloth of high quality.
79. He extended the walls of the Ka'bah and enclosed the circumference of the Haram so that it was separated from the town.
80. During the drought season he joined the river Nile to the river Qulzoom through the mountains which is a distance of about 99 miles distance.
81. He built apartments for travellers in big cities.
82. He dug the river Aboo Moosa so that people could quench their thirst.
83. He built a well, benches and a caravan park on the route between Makkah and Madinah.
84. Because of his influence for justice over his governors even the animals benefited.
85. Commentors agree that it was he who was prophesied to conquer Persia which is present day Iran.
86. He was blessed as being the son-in-law of Hadhrat Ali (RadhiAllaahu-anhu).
87. Who gave the order to the Judges, to base their judgement from the Qur'aan thereafter the Ahaadith, then Ijma, and then lastly Qujaas.
88. Those kings messengers who saw his forceful eyes used to fear him.
89. Going towards Bait tul Muqaddas at the time of its victory he took turns to walk and ride the camel , so as not to harass the camel.
90. He used to deliver the daily food to the orphans at their doorsteps.
91. He never took more than his portion from the war booty.
92. He was so conscious of the oil that was from the Baitul Maal that he used to extinguish the flame for his own work.
93. A Christian (W W Hunter) was forced to comment that if there was another Umar on the face of this earth, the name of kufr would not have remained.

94. **He killed the munafiq (hypocrite) who asked him for a second opinion over the verdict of Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam).**
95. **During his Khilafaat the wives and families of Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) used to get their monthly allowances on time from him.**
96. **He once read a confession of his from the Days of Ignorance and was regretful because there will be accountability for it.**
97. **He proved his belief in the oneness of Allaah by saying to the Hajre Aswad (the white stone from Janaah);" that you are not beneficial for the troublesome; we only kiss you because we saw Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) kiss you."**
98. **Just by seeing his appearance, Monks recognised him.**
99. **Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) gave him glad tidings of his palace of Jannah in this World.**
100. **Nabi (SallAllaahu alayhi wasallam) gave him glad tidings of Jannah in this world.**

1416--1996.